the doctrines it contained, and, perhaps, did not credit the assertions, or the conclusions to which he arrived. This drew out from the Hon. G. M. Ogden, another Trusses, a reply entitled "A Dolcase of Columbia "Colleg-s from the Attacks of Samuel B. Ruggles." The question in regard to the religious views of Dr. Gibbs, and the duties and powers of the Trustess of the College, are discussed with great ability, in these purpbluts, and with a warmth of recling, on both sides, perhaps, not altegether justifiable.

These facts, however, are not stated by the Com-mittee for the purpose of showing a violation of the

mittee for the purpose of showing a violation of the Charter of the College, but to show the great excitement and ill-feeling that this religious question created in the election of the Professor to the vacant chair aforeasid, and to thow, also, the reason that the interposition of the Legislature was invoked to investigate, and, if possible, by furtuer legislation, protect the institution from the recurrence of like contests.

and, if possible, by further legislation, protect the institution from the recurrence of like contests.

To what extent the religious question influenced the election of the present Professor. Dr. McCuloch, or tended to the defeat of Dr. Gibbs, it is impossible for the Committee, with the evidence before them, to say, but that it was permitted to enter into the election, to some extent, can scarcely be doubted.

The testimony of Mr. Ruggles, who fully answered all the questions put to him by the Committee, establishes aimest exclusively that Dr. Gibbs was defeated because of his religious opinions—because he was a

all the questions put to him by the Committee, establishes aimset exclusively that Dr. Gibbs was defeated because of his religious opinions—because he was a "Unitarian." He says several of the Trustees who voted against him asserted that they voted against him on that ground, and that, if he had not been a "Unitarian," they would have voted for him. And there is no evidence to contradict this.

The Trustees could have each denied that they voted on any such grounds; but they did not. The only testimony the Committee have on that subject is the testimony of Mr. Ruggles, Dr. Spring, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, all of whom deny that they, individually, voted on such grounds; but none, except Ruggles, speak of the acts or declarations of others. So that, on the testimony before them, as a question of fact, the Committee would be compelled to find that Dr. Gibbs was excluded from the benefits and immunities of the College, by reason of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion.

But this brings up the examination and consideration of the terms of the Charter. The restriction in the Charter is found in Section **, and is as follows:

"And be it further enacted. That the said Trustees and their nuccessors shall have with power and authority to make all ordinances and by laws which to them shall seem expedient for carrying into effect with power and authority to make all ordinances and by laws which to them shall seem expedient for carrying into effect with power and authority to make all ordinances and by laws which to them shall not make the eligious treated of any preson a condition of admission to any privilege or office in the and Cellege, nor be inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States."

This is a restriction upon the passing or making "by-laws" or "ordinances" only. If persons can be given we will be considered to the proper of the constitution and laws of the United States."

This is a restriction upon the passing or making "by-laws" or "ordinances" only. If persons can be excluded in any other way than by "ordinances and "by-laws," what is there in the Cnarter to forbid it? It may be said that corporations can only act by resolution, &c., and that this restriction is broad enough to reach all corporate acts. But suppose that to be so. The Trustees are the chartered agents of the College, said have a large dispertionary nower that. so. The Trustees are the chartered agency over that College, and have a large discretionary power that they are to exercise as individual Trustees.

The State must deal with the corporation, and not with the individual trustee; and the motives, objects and intentions, or even the acts, of the individual trustee are not slways the actions of the corporation.

The individual trustee may be guilty of a breach of trust, but can hardly be said to be guilty of a violation of the congression, as to warrant a dissolution of the congression.

trust, out can daraly each trust a dissolution of the corporation.

It is claimed that

V Even if the law and our contract with the State plainly possibilit this religious prescription, both may, nevertheless, be asfely and honorably evaded and unlifted; that if any Trustee conscientsoesly thinks a Unitatian unit, as such, to be a Frofessor, he may lawfully take the fact into account in giving his vote, inasmuch as the vote need not be preceded by any by law, or any declaration of the motive which giverns it; that, became the motive is seers; and incapable of proofs, it will be presumed to be such as the law allows; and that no one has any right to say that the vote was not given exclusively with reference to the fitness of the candidate, and sixely with reference to the fitness of the candidate, and form any reliaious test or qualification. Sammed up in short, it is that the higher law of conscience overrides the obligation of any human law, or the solemnity of any human contract, and justifies their violation—if the act he known only to him who commits it. But if conscience decond or justify such a vote, it equally demands and ordinance or evel aw establishing the qualification which giveres the vote—and it the one would be a violation of law and duty, is not the other still less excusable.

But this seems to the Committee more specious

wore, it equally demands and ordinates or review and would be a violation of law and duty, is not the other still loss excusable?

But this seems to the Committee more specious than sound. The corporation cannot be guilty of doing an illegal act, unless a majority of the Trustees concur in it. Several of the trustees or directors of a body corporate may act illegally, and willfully so, but, as long as a majority do not act so, it is not apparent to the Committee how or upon what principle the body itself is to be charged or held responsible for such acts. It is said, "if conscience demand or "justify such a vote, it equally demands an ordinance certain the trustees did not "demand or justify such a vote." But perhaps "conscience" in a majority of the Trustees did not "demand or justify such a vote." There, of course, an croinance could not be established. But such reasoning would make the corporation liable, because a portion of the Trustees vote thus, although the by-law or ordinance was defeated. In although the by-law or ordinance was defeated. In although the zero of the election of the Professor of Natural the case of the election of the Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry there may not have been more than two of the Trustees that were influenced by the religious opinions of the candidates, yet those two may have controlled the candidates, yet those two may have controlled the candidates, yet those two may have controlled the sold the College had required any religious test? We must deal with overt acts, and not the motives of men or the secrets of their hearts. The latter are, indeed, "incapable of proof."

The body may lay down the "conditions of admismore the secrets of their hearts. The latter are, indeed, "incapable of proof."

The body may lay down the trustee, who is simply an elector, cannot, in the very nature of things, make such conditions. All he can do is to give or withhold his vote, and his reasons for doing so are not subject to investigation in any court, or befo

There should, in truth, be "no religious qualification or test required from any trustee, president,
principal, or other officer of an incorporated college
or needeny, or as a candidate of admission to any

"privilege in the same." as declared by our law-which is truly one of the great bulwarks of our civil rights—for without religious liberty there is no civil

didate who fails to get the votes of the trus-A candidate who tasks to get the votes or the trees of any such irestitution because he entertains different religious opinions from them, cannot complete that this law has been violated. But if the college or scademy should pass a by-law, or ordinance, excluding any particular class or denomination of Caristians or persons from such office, then it might with propriety be said that the law had been violated, and the interference of government might properly be in-voked to compete their the reclasion of such resolu-tion, or a fortesture of the chartered privileges of

he corporation.

The Committee have, therefore, come to the conlusion that the College has not violated its Characteristics.

the corporation.

The Committee have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the College has not violated its Charter in respect to the election or appointment of any Professor of said College.

It is, however, claimed by some, that this is an Episcopalian College, "and has always been so un "derstood." This, in a legal scase is not true. There is no authority for such a claim in the Charter. In the original Charter, granted by George II., there were certain conditions, declarations and provisions, that might, properly, perhaps, have been construed so as to have given it an Episcopalian character. Such for instance, as the provision that the President should always be a member of that Church—and the positive direction that the prayers of that Church stonic be read morting and evening in the College. These provisions give, and probably were intended to give to the College a particular religious and denominational character. But they were all stricken out after the Revolution, by the State Legislature, as early as 1787, and nothing of the kind has since been engreffed upon it. So that it is now, and has been since since 1787, as free from all sectarian character, in a legal point of view, as any institution in the State. And your Committee are fully satisfied that it dees not copy any peculiar or special privileges in that respect aver our other institutions of learning; and

State. And your Committee are fully satisfied that it does not enjoy any peculiar or special privileges in that respect over our other institutions of learning; and that the claim to the contrary, is more assumption, unsupported by facts, fair inference, or the shadow of legalizable.

But Trinity Church contributed largely to its establishment, and in the grant by them of the lands to the College, they inserted certain conditions, which it is necessary, so long as they hold and occupy those lands, to comply with, and the State has not done, nor attempted to do, or pass any law to prevent or embrrass the College in the full, faithful and honest compliance with the conditions contained in said conveyances.

barrass the College in the rull, faithful and honest compliance with the conditions contained in said conveyances.

The land conveyed to the College, although worth at the time only about \$3,000, is now worth about \$1,000,000, and the College is deriving a large income therefrom. Certainly it would not be just to exclude that Church from all influence and control in the College which it has contributed so liberally to found and maintain, and if it should attempt to employ the means and immunities of the Institution for the advancement of its particular faith, there cannot be any just ground of complaint so long as they do not violate the terms of their Charter or some positive law of the State. But all such attempts and interference your Committee fully believe are calculated to inflict permanent injury upon the interests of the College, and detrect from its reputation as a great and liberal seat of learning.

Inceed, it is a question worthy the consideration of the statesman, the christian, and the scholar, whether our seminaries of learning and colleges throughout the State do not suffer more from the sectarian character that is given them, or assumed by them, than from any other cause; and whether their want of success and prosperity may not generally be attributed to the sectar an influences that surround them; and whether there is any way by which their condition can be improved, except by becoming in fact what they are in theory—free from all sectarian control.

It is a fact that our colleges, universities, and seats of learning in this country, do not occupy the position they ought. The College under consideration has existed for a century—is possessed of a profuctive property of over \$1,000,000 in value—is situated in the great American metropolis—and yet is employing but seven professors, and educating but 129 students in all the classes. Surely there must be a cause for this, and it should be diligently sought for, and, when discovered removed.

Covered removed.

The venerable Dr. Nott, President of Union Col-The venerable Dr. Nott, President of Union College, seems to have understood the necessity of a college being kept free from sectarian influences and control and in his trust deed to said College, he appoints, conditionally, visitors of the property thus conveyed, and those visitors are taken from the ministers of four of the leading denominations in the country, to wit: Pre-byterian, Episcopaliac, Dutch Reformed and Congregational—as if his object was to guard that fund forever from being used or appropriated for sectarian purposes.

sectarian purposes.

And if the State would make like provisions in re-

And if the State would make like provisions in regard to the appropriations to the various colleges, to protect them from being used for mere sectarian purposes, would not the Institutions that are subjects of its bounty be more benefited than they are now!

If the donations and appropriations made by the State to Columbia College, which, in the aggregate, now amount to over half a million of dollars, had been placed under the visitation of some members of the various religious denominations, to have been named in the act, the present controversy would never nave occurred, and we should not have heard the claims that it is "an Episcopalian College."

This master might be placed under the visitation and control of the Regents of the University, perhaps. At all events, some mode should be adopted to prevent the donations and appropriations made by the State for the support and advancement of education in our colleges from being used by such Institutions for the promotion of sectarian epinions—at least, so long as the law, both in letter and in spirit, is opposed to such uses.

to such user.

In respect to the amendments to the Charter proposed by the Alumni your Committee would report In respect to the amendments to the Charter proposed by the Alumni, your Committee would report that they submitted them to the Board of Trustees, and requested the Board to inform the Committee whether they desired any amendments or legislation on that subject, and they replied that they did not.

The question is, therefore, presented, whether the Legislature can amend or alter the Charter without the consent of the Corporation—there being no power of that kind received in the Charter. Your Committee, upon a full examination of the question, have

the consent of the Corporation—there being no power of that kind received in the Charter. Your Committee, upon a full examination of the question, have come to the conclusion that the Legislature has no power to repeal, amend or alter the Charter of the Cellege without their consent; that the Charter is a contract between the State and the Corporators, and is not revokable without consulting the Corporation.

Any alteration, amount of the consenting the Corporation.

Any alteration or amendment without their con-ent, would be a violation of that part of the Consti-tution of the United States which prohibits State Leg-islatures from enacting laws to "impair the obliga-

The case of Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 4 Wheaton Rep., 518, fully sustains these principles in regard to colleges and schools endowed by an indivioual, and the rule is the same when the funds to establish the corporation are given by the State. Judge Story says, in the case cited:

"The truth is that the Government has no power to revoke a grant even of the send funds, when given to a private person or a corporation for special mee. It cannot recall its own endownent granted to any hospital, or college, or city, or town, for the use of such corporation."

The Government would undoubted y have the right, the same as an individual founder, to direct or control the use of such fund for that is a right which grows out of property or fund. The maxim is: "Cujus est dare gus est disponers."

But when they grant a charter they usually, and But when they grant a charter they usually, and cer ainly in this case have, assigned that right to trustees named in the charter, so that if they had the right of a founder growing out of the large contributions to the establishment and aid of the College, they have parted with it to the trustees under the charter.

But "in this country" it is laid down by an able jurist

jurist.

"When there is no individual founder or donor, the Legisla ture are the visitors of the corporations founded by them for public purposes, like actools and colleges, and may direct judicia proceedings against them for shoses or neglect, which, at common law, would cause a forfeiture of the charter."

This is the extent of the authority of the Legisla-

mon law, would came a forfeiture of the charter.

This is the extent of the authority of the Legislature over this class of charitable corporations.

And under this power they have the right, and have often exercised it to send out their committees to investigate the alleged abuses and neglects of such corporations, and if such charges are sustained by evidence, and it is made to appear that the corporation have violated their charter in any material part or parts, it becomes the duty of the committee to report a bill authorizing and circeting judicial proceedings to be instituted with a view to the forfeiture of the charter.

The Legislature can only act effectually against a corporation through the judicial tribunals; but they have the power, and it is their duty, in proper cases, to direct judicial proceedings to be commenced to restrain a corporation within proper limits, and, in cases of charitable institutions, to secure the regular administration and strict performance of the trust reposed in them. It follows, therefore, from the principles above laid down, that the Legislature has no power to make the amendments or alterations proposed by the Alumni, without the consent of the Corporation and as they have refused to consent, no action can be teken thereon.

The resolution under which your Committee was appointed, also authorized them to "loquire into its "means and resources, and the administration of its "affairs at large." Its means and resources, as appears from the Report of the Tressurer of the College, are as follows: the real estate in the Third Ward, in the City, now occupied by the College, and not under lease, is worth from \$550,000 to \$570,000—that they have other property in said Ward under lease, the rest of which aments to \$19,494 annually. The land eit-

uated in the Nineteenth Ward, known as the "Bo'tanic Garden," is estimated at \$400,000, and is not
under lease, nor does it appear that the College
has ever derived any advantage from it sines
it was granted to them by the State in
the year lett, except the rise in the value
which, within the last few years, has been very great.
Divers sums of money have been appropriated by
the State at various times, which in the aggregate,
amount to about \$50,000. The debt of the College is
about \$77,500. It appears from the Treasurer's statement, that on the 23d of May, 1834, the Trusters
entered into a contract for grading and regulating the
lot known as the "Botanic Garden," by excavating
sind removing the surplus earth, A.C., for the purpose
of bringing the same into market which, it is estimated, all cost about \$180,000. The expenditures,
apar from taxes, assessments and improvements, have
been about \$22,000 annually during the last fifeen
years, and the receipts from students have been about
\$3,000 annually during the same period.

From this, it appears that they have about
\$1,000,000 worth of real estate from which they have
cerived no income or profit, and that the annual expeaces, apart from taxes and improvements have

st.000.000 worm of real estate, from which they have cerived no income or profit, and that the annual expenses, apart from taxes and improvements, have exceeded the receipts derived from the legitimate sources of the Codlege—that is, from tailion, &c.—the sum of \$13,000 annually, in other words, the College has been kept up and sustained at an expense of \$13,000 annually for the last fifteen years, beyond its earnings.

College has been kept up and sustained at an expense of \$13 000 annually for the last fifteen years, beyond its earnings.

As to the administration of its affairs at large, the Committee made quite a full personal examination of the College-buildings, and when they first visited the College in the Spring, it was not in as good repair and condition as was desirable, nor were all the apartments suitable for the purposes for which thew were designed and used: but the Committee, on their return in the Fall, found that very great improvements had been made in the apartments to be occupied by the new Professors, and the College was, in other respects, altered so as to furnish all necessary accommodations for the Professors and Students. Further than this, your Committee do not believe it is necessary for them to express an opinion. The opinions of men would differ widely, undoubtedly, and it would be nothing but opinion on the part of the Committee. This examination was made on account of the charge in Mr. Ruggles's pamphlet that the Trustees had neglected to provide suitable apartments.

Your Committee think the general management of the affairs of the College, and particularly incourse of study, &c., are more especially under the control and jurisdiction of the Regents of the University, and trat it is their duty to inform the Legislature of any defects in that respect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR DECATUR.-The U. S. sloopof-war Decatur, Comm'r Isaac S. Sterrett, which

fears are entertained for her safety. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander-Isaac S. Sterrett, Maryland, Lieutenantz-Edward Mindleton, South Carolina; Andrew J. Drate, New-Jortey; Aston K. Hughes, New-York, Surgeon-Bichard W. Jeffery, Virginia, Assistant Surgeon-John Y. Taylor, Delaware, Purier-John J. Jones, Virginia, Acting Mester-Thome J. Phelipa, Maine, Passed Mindshipumen-Francis G. Oslias, Massachusetts, George U. Morris, New-York, Midshipumen-Marshall C. Campbell, Mississiphi, John G. Mitchell, Massachusetta Acting Bostawain-Henry Bright, New-York Goner-R. M. Stocking, Massachusetta, Carpenter-Joseph E. Miller, Delaware, Sailmaker-Augustus A. Warron, Maine,

Arrival of the Des Geners, The Sardinian Frients Des Geners, from Gener, was toward up to the

frigate Des Geneys, from Genoa, was towed up to the City, yesterday, by the steamtug Achilles, and anchored in the North River.

phia Navy-Yard, from the Pacific, Saturday morning. She sailed from Valparaiso January 14, and from Rio Janeiro, February 11. The Susquehanna has been absent for several years, during which she has been attached to the East India Squadron-has played an important part in the Japan Expedition-has visited the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco and other Pacific ports, and now returns to the port where she was built, having proved herself the best steamer in the Navy, and, as some think, the finest war-steamer

The following is a list of her officers:
Franklin Buchanan Commander; Garett R. Berry, Purser;
Fres T. Hunter, Ex. Off., Napoleon Colines, J. Hoesin Brown,
John K. Duer, George H. Cooper, Lieutenants; J. M. Sersennit,
Surzeon, Chan, F. Fahs, Assistant Surgeon, Edmund C. Bittiager, Chaplain; Reuben Harris, Master; Wim B. Slack, BuCapt, Marnes, Sami, Artchbald, Chief Euglineer, Chie, E. Hawley, Robt L. May, Midshipmen; Geo F. Hebard, Heary H.
Stewart Ist Assistant-Euglineers, Edwin Fithian, J. C. E.
Law-ence, 2d do., Thos. A. Shock, Alex, Henderson, Stephen
D. Hibberd 3d do., Chas, B. Oliver, Ganner, John Green, Car
penier; John H. Hartzell, Parser's Clerk. The following is a list of her officers:

from which she has just returned was her first one, and has been a very long one. She sailed from Philadelphia on the 26th of December, 1850, for Norfolk. In June, 1851, she sailed from Norfolk to take her place in the East India squadron. Some diffi-culty occurred in the working of the engines, but this was overcome by the skill and intelligence of the

States three years and ten months, during which she has circumnavigated the globe, made a long cruise in the China Seas, and headed the Expedition to Ja-pan. She has touched at the following ports, viz: Madeira, Rio Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Manritius, Isle of France, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macae, Amoy, Manilla, Whampon, Shanghai, Loo-choo Islands, three ports of Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Acapulco, Valparaiso, stopping again at Rio on her return, and making the run from that port in twenty-four days.

The Susquehanna left in port at Rio, on the 11th ult., the U.S. frigate Savannah and the U.S. storeship Relief.

Wotten, left this port on Saturday, for Havre, via Cowes, with 24 passengers. She carried \$349,470 in specie on freight.

ARREST OF A MERCHANT FOR FALSE PRETENSES.

brought to this City on Saturday evening, in custody of Officer Lord, of the Lower Police Court, who had arrested him on a warrant issued by Justice Bogart, charging him with false pretenses. The complaint was made by a member of the firm of Wentworth & Degraaf, furniture dealers, at No. 460 Pearl-st., who alleged that, on the 11th January last, the accused alleged that, on the 11th January last, the accused purchased from them goods to the amount of \$1,213, by representing that he was doing a large and profitable business in Buffalo, as a wholesale grocer, and had for a silent partner one Milo Hill, whom he represented to be worth at least \$100,000. Recently the failure of Hovey was announced, and one of the firm above named went to Buffalo for the purpose of making arrangements to secure the amount due him, and there ascentained that Hovey had recently been receiving large invoices of goods from New York, which he sold off at anction as fast as possible. Mr. M. S. Whitney, wine-dealer, at No. 36 Broadway, also made a complaint against Hovey, charging him with having obtained, by similar false pretenses, \$1,455 worth of goods from him. Hovey was held by the magistrate to await an examination.

DOINGS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

attention. The dilution and adulteration of milk have been exposed periodically by the press, but it has been reserved to the present administration to take legal steps to their suppression. There are very few persons in the City who do not know that their "pure Orange County" partakes largely of the na-ture and often of the inhabitants of the Croton; still the evidence of those who have seen the admixture may not be uninteresting. Mr. M. Rollins, No. 337 Green-wich st., corner of Jay, swears that he saw last Wednesday morning a number of milkmen drive up to the pump in front of his house in Jay-st., get water from it and pour it into the cans with the milk, and mix with the milk and water a white powder resem-bling chalk or whiting. He says also that they have past, and that he has frequently asked them what the white powder was; that they would tell him it was salt, but he does not believe that, as it had not

the appearance of salt. Elisha Ruckman, No. 16 Jay-st, corroborates Rollins, and says that he has known of the practice since May, 1853. Henry C. Hope, a Third Ward Policeman, also confirms the evidence of Rollins and swears that he has seen Arthur Mone, Philip Hildebrand, Michael Hentz and J. Martin, among others, adulterate their milk in the manner described by Rollins, at the corner of Court landt and West-sts., that he saw them there this morning, and that he saw Hentz put into one of his cans some kind of a powder or other substance from a paper. He says, too, that all these persons have painted on their wagons "Orange County Milk." The parties named were arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$500 each.

A lady, who was " formerly" Mrs. Pleasant Cheerful, complains that the sewer in Hammersley et. was commenced last July, and that the street has been in a most shameful condition ever since. She says that "the mud and filth has accumulated to such an extent that patience has ceased to be a virtue. Not only are the crossings impassable, but our "walks are smeared with mud, tracking into our houses, spoiling our carpets, soiling our garments and ruining our dispositions. In fact, we have become fretful, hardly fit to be companions for our dear, good-natured husbands, whose mild temperaments are of such a nature that you might construct a "hundred sewers around them, and it would make no difference as long as the chicken fixins were on the table at the dinner hour."

Wm. Lamb was committed on Saturday for attempting to take a pocket book containing \$170 from the pocket of Mr. Jas. E. Miller, while purchasing a ticket at the Hudson River Railroad office.

The Grand Section of the Cadets of Temperance, of Southern New York, have sent a series of complimentary resolutions to the Mayor.

Oliver O'Hara bought a worthless watch from a mock-auctioneer at No. 11 Chatham-st. Officer Wies recovered the money.

Complaint is made of a gift lettery enterprise at No. 371 Broadway, carried on under the name of Watts & Tucker.

CITY ITEMS.

BENEFIT OPERA TO-NIGHT AT THE ACADEMY .-To-night the opera of Lucia will be rendered for the benefit of the company deprived of support by the sudden stoppage of the late enterprise. M. Brignoli, the new and yet-unheard tenor, will do the hero; like wise, M. Badiali will figure, and Madame Maretzek, and all the force, vocal and instrumental, of the troupe. The occasion is worthy of the generous consideration of the public.

A GERMAN OPERA AT NIBLO'S .- The public should gladly learn that a German opera will commence at Niblo's on Tuesday (?) night. The first piece will be Flotow's Martha. The singers will be Mesdames D'Ormy, Siedenburg, and Messrs. Quint and Vincke. Mr. Unger, one of the best musicians in this country, will be the leader.

Dr. Solger begins to morrow evening, before the Mercantile Library Association, a course of four lec-tures on the Eastern War. Two lectures are to be given this week, and two next.

The National Academy of Design opens its Annual Exhibition of Original Works of Art at the galleries formerly occupied by the Dusseldorf collection, over the entrance to Mr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway.

VISIT OF THE LEGISLATURE. - Several of the members of the Legislature arrived in this City last evening from Albany, and took up their quarters at the Astor House. The majority of the members will leave Albany to-day for this City, and to-morrow (Tuesday) they will visit the Institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors, having been invited here for that

An extra meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union will be held in the Rev. Dr. Lathrop's Church, Second-av, opposite Astor-place, commencing on Tuesday, the 13th inst. The session will continue four days. This will, probably, be one of the most important meetings ever held in the Baptist denomination, as subjects of much interest will come before them for discussion. Drs. Malcom, Granger, Wayland, Parker and others, are expected to take part in the discussion.

BUST OF MAYOR WOOD.—A very striking likeness of the Mayor has been made by Mr. Charles Müller, the sculptor, of whose medallion heads in bronze we had occasion the other day to speak in terms of commendation. The head of Mr. Wood is taken in the same manner, and is a very interesting and characteristic production. It may be seen, we believe, at Messrs. Williams & Stevens's.

JENNY LIND GOLDSMIDT .- The London Morning engagement to revisit England in her professional capacity. From religious scruples she has determined never more to appear before the public, under any circumstances which could be construed into giving her sanction to theatrical or operatic performances She has further resolved that all her future exhibi tions before the public shall partake, more or less, of the character of sacred music; and, with this view, she has, we are informed, stipulated that she shall sing only in Exeter Hall. She is expected here some time in the month of April. Our readers are aware that Jenny Lind is now the mother of two children.

MORTALITY.-The total number of deaths in this City during the past week was 491, viz. Men, 98; women, 91; boys, 160; girls, 142; showing a decrease of 30 on the mortality of the previous week. There were? deaths of bronchitis, 9 of congestion of the lungs, 58 of consumption, 32 of inflammation of the lungs, 7 of congestion of the brain, 6 of diarrhea, 22 of typhus fever, 11 of typhoid fever, 2 of inflammation of the brain, 9 of disease of the heart, 6 of inflamma-tion of the bowels, 2 of small pox, and 2 of pleurisy. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 1; brain and nerves, 113; generative or gans, 3; heart and blood-vessels, 20; lungs, throat, &c., 131; old age, 8; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 34; still-born and premature birth, 45; stomach bowels, and other digestive organs, 75; uncertain seat, and general fevers, 5%; urinary organs, 3. There were 3 deaths by violent causes, and 74 in the public institutions. The nativity table gives 334 natives of the United States; Ireland, 77; Germany, 53, and 11 of England.

THE STONINGTON LINE .- The hour of leaving per this line has been changed from 4 to 5 o clock, P. M. The steamer Plymouth Rock resumes her trips, for the season, to-morrow. See advertisement.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST & PILOT.-Ira Smith, pilot of the Fulton Ferry-boat Osprey, was yesterday arrested, charged with having, on Saturday, willfully and maliciously run his boat into the ferry-boat Onala-ka, thereby endangering the lives of passen-gers and others on board of both boats. He was held to await examination before Justice Osborne, at the Mayor's Office.

STARBING AFFRAY -On Saturday afternoon a difficulty occurred between a party of boys who were at play near the foot of Hammond st., when Wm. Green, a lad 12 years old, drew a knife and stabbed Potes Goodhart in the right arm, severing the main artery, from which the blood flowed profusely. The wounded lad was immediately conveyed to his residence, No. 737 Greenwich-st., where he was attended by a physician, who pronounces his life to be in great danger. Green was arrested, and locked up by Justice Davidson to await an examination.

THE LATE TROUBLE IN WARD SCHOOL St.
To the Public: The undersigned, School Officers
of the Seventh Ward, agreeable to notice previously

of the Seventh Ward, agreeable to notice previously given, have fully investigated the charge made before the Mayor's Clerk, by Mr. Michael Doran, against Mr. Anderson, Principal of Ward School No. 31; spering no pains to get at the facts as they existed, to which we herein briefly refer. The boy Doran was called up for panishment for having radsir and maintening pushed acide and grossly insulted his teacher, by using vulgar, brofane and threatening language in the presence of his classimates and others, because his teacher had reported him to the Principal for previously striking another bor, and loudy defairing that he would not so to the Principal for correction, as directed, and when and of a carrection, he preemptorily raised to do so; and when the Principal had ared the uncessity of comprising, and was about to inside uron the rate, a first leaves from this return, said from nothing each which hether touched the "head not epice." During the following day, the mother roturned, with him sating that he had been playing transit, be. The Principal declared reinstating him at that time having concluded to report his case to the Board. The mother than and there is a most a result of the fact time, that the bay had been whyped at all; and she then with the boy, left the achbot. Nothing more was heard about the matter until two weds afterward, when it was reported that the father was "determined to have satisfaction;" and the following his attenuard, when it was reported that the father was "determined up have satisfaction;" and the following his statement, which next day appeared in the public papers, which statement was supposed to one from the Mayor's book, but which next day appeared in the father was alterward, when it was reported that the father was alterward, when it was reported that the father was alterward, when it was reported that the father was alterward, when it was reported that he father was a condition, and the high the profession of the father was a condition, and the highest him the medical and given, have fully investigated the charge made before

DAVID WERB.
DAVID WERB.
GEO A BUCKINGHAM,
ZEBULON C. INSLEE,
GEO W KINO.
WADE B. WORRALL,
BENJAMIN PARKHURST.
Anne-Fork, March 5, 1855.

ARRIVALS -Among the recent arrivals in town, we

ARRIVALS — Among the recent arrivals in lown, we notice the following:

At the Markovolitan Horkl.—The Hen. John S. Mary, Wheelson, the Hen. D. A. Noble. Michigan, E. C. Doran, U. S. Nary, Loo, F. M. Wynkoep, U. S. Marshal, Fenn, W. H. Fotter, Detroit, S. S. Grobb, Philadelphia, P. C. Stawart, Ohin; Jas. White, Ballimore, A. G. Seaman, Washington, S. W. Ralaton, Panama; Wm. Foster, California, B. Douglass, Cenn, C. W. McLean, Boston, John T. Noye, Buffalo, the Rev. J. C. Dutcher, New Jersey.

THE STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.

Six: A report has by mistake been circulated, this day, to the effect that an experiment is about to be made with the street-cleaning machines. This is not to, but I would respectfully state that as we have had, through the courtesy of Mr Ebling, supported by his Honor Mayor Wood, the Second Ebling, supported by all monr stayor wood, an osecond Ward sesigned to as to clean, when this is done, we will leave the result to speak for itself. We shall commence operation, when the weather permits. Our motto is clean, and keep clean! Respectfully, JOHN W. BENNETT,

Respectfully, JOHN Superintendent for tee Company.

FATAL FALL.—A boy, whose name was not ascertained, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the root of a house on the corner of James and Oak sta, where he was engaged in flying a kite. His remains were taken to the deal-house of the New York Hospital, where an inquest will be held upon them to day.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE AND WANT.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday beid an inquest at bleivue Hospital upon the body of Philip Rowdesin, a German, 69 years of age, who was found on Saturday in a suffering condition in Eighty-eighthst, and taken to the Hospital, where he died soon after admission. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from want and expense. ROBBISG A COUNTRYMAN.-Jane Smith, Ann Aug-

let, and two others, were yesterday arrested on suspicion of robbing Win. Fitch, a countryman, of his watch overcoat, and \$180 in mency, while with them, on Saturday night, in a direputable home on the Five Fotat. The prisoners were locked up by Justice Connoily for examination. ARRESTS FOR CARELESS BLASTING. — Thomas Kiernen and Michael and James Riley, Irish laborara, were on Saturcay arrested for blasting tooks in the Nuesteenth Ward, without properly covering the blast, to prevent the fragments flying over the teighborlood. They were taken before Justice Davidson, and locked up to answer the charge.

Buildlary and Receiving Stolen Goods.—Three boys, named Hugh O'Brien, Jas Mooney, and Jas Marphy, were on Saturday arrested, charged with breaking into the factory of Ald. Christy, foot of Twenty third st. N. R., and steining therefrom \$25 not of Twenty third st. N. R., and steining therefrom \$25 not of the Andrew Nesty, a just a sile in Twesty, minthst. near 16th av. Neary was also arrested, and held for examination. The boys were looked up for trial.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—About 25 pickpockets were caught, yesterday, practicing their vocation on persons who were in the procession which followed the remains of Wm Poole to Greenwood Cemetery. They were exhibited at the office of the Chief of Police and then locked up.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT. - A man named William Fisher was on Saturday night, caught in the wine-cellar of Edward Miller, No 31 Eim st., which he had entered by means of a false key, for the purpose of thest. Captain Dowling of the Sixth Ward Police, was called in, an attracted the effender, who was locked up by Justice Osborne for trial.

ARRESTS FOR GRAND LARCENT.—Edward Linnihan, a porter in the employ of Wilmarding & Co., anctioneers, at No. 54 Broad-st. was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing from the store of his employers 30 pieces of Irish linea, valued at \$65, which, by the aid of Michael Peodergast and John Scully, he took to his residence. No. 65 Washington at, but on learning that Lieut. Daiton, of the First Ward Poice, was after him, he removed the residence in the head of the control of the state of the stat but on searning that Licent Values, or the house of Patrick O'Bries, No. 29 Washingtonest, where the licutement found them. The fifteer arrested all the above-named patrics, and they were locked up by Justice Connoily for trial.

Spring is coming; vernal showers,
Emersial leaves and opening flowers,
Bursting into sudden birth,
Soon shall deck the barren earth;
Whereave'er the root is found.
There will bloom the teeming ground;
As from Art's perennial Root.
Comes the fair and perfect fruit.
Ripening whether our or shade.
Storm or calm, the skice pervade.

Magnificent Photographs of all sizes, Daguerre otypes. Stereoscopes, and Crayons made in any weather at Root's World's Fair Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, first floor up

Clairvoyant and Psychometric Examinations, with Prescriptions for Diseases, by Mrs. PLATE, No. 762 Broadway, four doors above 8th at., from 9 A. M. to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine TEAS will be found at the CANTON THA COMPAN'S newly-excited and elegant stores, No. 126 Chatham et., thetween Pearl and Reconvellests.) the oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either as wholessie or read. No branch stores.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabine PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Lake and conductives in Oil and Pastel. Ministure sizes, superior to the finest layer Painting. Uncolored Photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken, in any style or size, from Dagmerteotypes of deceased persons. Lifetime Oil-Paintings on canvas, by this process, at one sitting. Teken only by J. Gunary & G. D. Pandraites, No. 68 Ras Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Brossiway, New York. CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C., in every vari-

ety, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Velvet Tapestry, 5-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, from another. Oil-Gloths 24 feet wide and under. WM. Rows, Jr., No. 279 Hudson et., near Spring st. Spring st.

[Afvertisement.]

A new mode to make everybody rich and happy, according to Smolnikar's theory, will be circle ted by a person conversant therewith at a room in the Mechanics' Institute.

Sowery, this evening. The theory is based upon signs and prophecies. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]
The attention of the public is called to the gale,
This Day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by
Barer & Weres, of about thirty fine Building Lors, situated from Forty-econd to Eighty-fourth-st., and from the
Fifth to the Teuth-ave.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW .- Yesterlay Officer Morris, of the Thirteenth Ward, reported John Jmith, grocer, corner of First and South Fifth-sts., for selling liquor yesterday in violation of the Sunday law. Witness, Mary Lynch, who was detected com-ing out of Smith's with a bottle of liquor. MORTALITY IN BROOKLYS .- The number of deaths

in Brooklyn last week was 74—of which 34 were males, and 49 females. Of these 24 were adults, and 56 infects.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLV TRENTY — The sith Annual Meeting of this Association was held but evening. The flow Mr. Lowis, Restor of the Church, need the Superior at the doard of Mangare, showing what had been accomplished, and recommended the raising of a separate fund to be applied to educating young mee for the manual version. The Secretary of the Association read the Tresmer's Rebott, which showed that 86,677 Mr had been paid out. Reports of St Mark Missionary Scalety, and of the Aurors. Mission 11 Mission Scalety, and of the Aurors. Mission 11 Mission, were read, shawing than to be in a healthy and dourishing consistion. Schap Wall above delivered a Missionary Sermon, and the agencies closed.

The Rev. Mr. Hagarth, the newly appointed Minister of the Henry at Prehyterian Church, vacated by the Rev. Dr. Cox, preached his first regular serimon yesterday.

Sour House Association.—The number of about 8,400 pocume, repplied hat work was 1 334; consisting of about 8,400 pocume. The cash received in aid of the Association up to this date, is \$2,401.9.

DANCE-HOUSE BROKEN UP .- A house of this de-DANCE-HOUSE BROKEN UP.—A house of this description and of unconvisible reputation, located at the lower and of Union-at was visited by the Mayor and Chief of Police on Saturday night last. The apertunent cartained about fifty persons, mosely boys and young grits, and women of bad repute, who were engaged in tripping the light fantastic toe to the music of a cracaed violin. As soon as they observed the efficient they praceeded to make their exit, and a few of them succeeded by climbing out of the windows. Most of them were taken expitive, however, and among them were eightness gits, several of whom were not ever fourteen years of age. It was found that many belonged to New-York, while others tived in different parts of this city. Some of them stated that they were induced to come there to dance, not being aware of the real character of the place. The proprietor was held to answer.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERT - Officer Applegate, First District Police, resterday arrested Lawrence Marphy on a berich warrant, wherein he stands charged with taxing a warch from Timothy Welsh, in Columbia st., a few nights ago. He was committed to answer.

THREATENING LIFE -A colored boy, named Geo.

Diseased Mear—Last week a man named Seymour was arrested in the Sixteenth Ward for having in his presented a quantity of diseased heef prepared for mathet. He was taken before Justice Woodworth and fined is 0, and required to bury the mest. Seymour refused to comply with the requirement of the Justice, and consequently he was brought up again on Saturday, and fixed \$25 and \$5 costs.

SCHOOL-HOUSE BROKEN OPEN.-On Saturday morners, shout 2 o'clock, Officers Cochen and Siturday morners, shout 2 o'clock, Officers Cochen and Siturday of the Thirteenth Ward, discovered a window open in Public School-Hense No. 18, corner Fifth and South Third ets. On a namination they found the window had been forced open with a bar of iron and a back window was also open. It is supposed the building was entered for the purpose of firite it, but the prirons who broke it open became alarmed, at the approach of the officers, and fied

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

A daily newspaper, to be called The Free Press, will be started in Trenton, early in April, by E. R. Rorden, futnerly assistant editor of The State Guzette in that city. It is to be Whig and Auti-Monopoly in tone, advocating new lines of railroad, and the cursilinest of the exceptional new soft the Joint Companies. It will not ignore "the new and im" portant element of Americanian, but will be a fair exponent." of the stews of this new and powerful party."

The Rev. Richard Channing Moore, who, for more than twenty one years, has been rector of St. John's Church, in Elliabethtown, has accepted a ceal from Christ Church, Legitzeton, Missouri, and will enter upon the duties of his new

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

Washington Saturday, March 18.

Calhoun Benham, of California, J. B. Mayruder, of Maryland, and R. H. Wightman, of New-Markeo, were almitted as Attenneys and Counsel on of the Supreme Court.

No. 83. William Christyfer, Henry D. Bullerds, Administrative in Error to the District Court of Trans.—Mr. Curits delivered the opinion of the Gout, affirming the judgment of the District Court, with costs.

No. 17. (her the Mistrice Court of the Northern District of California Judge Orlet delivered the opinion, affirming the opinion of the District Court with costs.

No. 41 United States vs. Archibald. A. Ritchis.—An appead from the Nortiern District of California. Judge Nalson delivered an opinion, affirming that of the District Gourt.

No. 55. S. W. Lewis et al., claimants of the schooner Catherine, &c., vs. Noah Dicainson et al.—An appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York. Judge Nelson delivered opinion reversing the decreas of the Circuit Court, with costs, and remeading the oause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 35. John Ch. 1998 vs. P. Sich Mail Steamship Company—In error from the District Court of the Northern District of California. Judge Nelson delivered opinion, affirming the judgment of the Court, with costs and interest.

No. 72. John Charles Fremont vs. United States.—On appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California. Chief Justice Taney delivered opinion, reversing the decree of the District, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of the Court. This decision was also Fremont's Mariposa claim.

The Court adjourned to the time and place appointed by law—having during the session of ninety-seven days, disposed of seventy-cipht cases, and having reached, in the require call of the Calendar, No. 31, which was filed and docketed on the tell right of last Spetember.

supplied the Calendar, No. 3. Author was also as the 12th of last September.

Supplied COURT—Sercial Tram—March 10—Before Judge Horryman.

Adde E. Stone, by her next friend, agt. Christopher L. Stone. For divorce from the marriage tie, on the ground of infidelity of defendant. Plaintiff and defendant are engaged in the Thespisn art at Theaters in this City. The complaint is relation to a yourg coman, named Franklin, who as is allowed in divorce cases) was called as a witness. The Reference of the complaints are supplied to the complaints of the fore whom the matter was tried, considered, we understand, her testimony sufficient to substantiate the allegation, and made a report in favor of divorce. Plaintiff and defendant have one child. John B. Fogasty, Esq., commade for plaintiff more for a confirmation of the report, and a decree of divorce with a suitable allowance for the ministenance of plaintiff and her entitle. Motion granted \$350 per annum to be allowed for all-mony, and a suitable sum for costs, &c.

Fractice in Making Motions.

The Chief Justice said some confusion has arisen on this point, and a case occurred, recently, where one purty was in one room and the other party in another, and a default was taken. The 6th and 6th rules of the Court govers such was taken. The 6th and 6th rules of the Court govers such was taken. The but and 6th rules of the Court govers such was taken. The other party in another, and a default was taken. The form the Special Term, for the time being is sitting—tas it is not possible always to keep one particular room)—and in that coon await his aircreasy. Other Judges will held Chambers in the General Term toom, but only for cases in which particular are present and ready on both sides.

in that room swait his aiversary. Other Judges will hose Chambers in the General Term room, but only for cases in which parties are present and ready on both sides.

CASES ON THE CALENDAR.

There has also been some little discrepancy, the Court said, in regard to trisis, in respect to which it is desirable to make some rule. Hereafter the Calendar will be called at the opening of the Gourt, whether there is a case at the time on trial or not, and uniess the defendants answer and claim to have a cefence, inquests may be asken, except in such cases as the Judge does not what to try without the intervention of a Jury.

MOTION FOR PERMISSION TO SUPPLY TESTIMONY. Edward P. Fyre agt. James G Bennett

Plaintiff, it will be recollected, obtained a verdiot against defendant for a series of alleged libels. Motion was made at Special Term, before Judge Duer for a new trial, but desired. Appeal was made, and the General Term grassion of the strength of the country of a re-argument of the case, and that the Court will permit plaintiff to apply the requisite testimony, showing that Mr. Arrakosch was actually away, at the time, on a musical court for a re-argument of the case, and that the Court will permit plaintiff to apply the requisite testimony, showing that Mr. Arrakosch was actually away, at the time, on a musical court for a re-argument of the case, and that the Court will permit plaintiff to apply the requisite testimony, showing that Mr. Arrakosch was country of the case, and that the Court will permit plaintiff to apply the requisite testimony, showing the authority of the case and that the Court will permit plaintiff to apply the requisite testim

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-MARCH 10.
William H. Mitchell agt. Frances H. Mitchell-Judgment of divorce. U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-MARCH 18-Before Com-

John West and William Whitfield were examined on a charge of endeavoring to make a revolt on board the ship Martha's Vineyard West was discharged and Whitfield committed. For Chited States, Mr. Eimendarf; for defease, Mr. Milliken.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Published on Saturday.
CIRCUIT COURT—Calendar not posted. Case on.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Nos. 24, 46.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 69, 80, 81,
10, 11, 84, 12, 85, 13.

UNDER THE SNOW.—At the time of the snow storm of the 3d of February last, two sheep on the farm of Natheniel B. Williams, Esq., of Lamesboro', strayed away and were given up by their owner for dead, being covered up in a snow drift which filled a ditch behind a fence to the depth of about twolve feet. But on the 37th—three weeks and three days after their disappearance—there being a thaw, it occurred to Mr. W. to look after their bodies, when he discovered a small bole in the snow, and upon enlarging it, the sheep were discovered in a little cavera in the snow, went to the size of some six feet or less by the heat of their bodies. Nothing disturbed by their hermit fast of three weeks, on being released they scampered off briskly to the barn with, doubtless, a comfortable appetits. [Berkshire Co Exgle.

DRATH OF BISHOF RETNOLDS.—We with sorrow have to announce the death, at 4 o clock this morning, of the Right Reverend Ignatius Aloysius Reversholds, Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, agaded pears, having been born near Bardstown, Kestards (in 1792). Dr. Reynolds a health has been the effect of a complication of diseases.

He was consecrated Bishop of Charisston in March, 1844, and has consequently presided over this diseases a sarty 11 years. [Charleston (S. C.) Hawa, 6th.

jembla College, granted by George II. October 31, 1761, proriese that the laws, ordinances and orders for the government.

Tof the said College, and Students, and Minasters thereof,
shall not "expend to expende any person of any religious,
shall not "expend to expende any person of any religious,
continuous whether, from equal theory and advantage,
education or from any of the degrees theories, privileges,
seemthic or immunities of the said College, on account of his
particular sentes in matters at religion; and
"Hereas, said provision was quity coallimed by the Louislature of the blate of New York, by Act passed April 13, 1797, and
"Hereas, Said Legis anne, by further Act, passed March
3, 110, on the application of the College, provides that its
religious and By-leaws shall not make the religious tenets of any person a condition of atmospher, to the new tention and laws of the State; and
"Whereas, The general laws of this State for the goverument of Colleges and Academies provides that the religious
qualification or test shall be required from any Timetee, President, Principal or other officer of any incorporated College
or Academy accondition for admission to any privilege in the
same, The statutes of the College, in conformity

or Academy as condition for admission to any privilege in the sense and the college, in conformity with the spirit of its charter, provides that any reinjous declared provides the spirit of the charter provides the spirit of the spirit of the sense of any of the Ancient or Modern Lenguages to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, shall forever he the right of nominating a Professor for the amount of the spirit of the shall forever he the right of nominating a Professor for the amount of the spirit of the shall forever he the approximate of the Sand of Trustees; and Modern Lenguages to the approximate the state referred to, have repeatedly endowed it by argo and liberal granes of land and memory new theoretics. The Lenguage to the legal enactments above referred and the spirit of the s

These resolutions, after discussion, were indefinitely These resolutions, after discussion, were indefinitely postponed.

The question at length assumed a more publicularure, and was freely discussed in the daily secular papers of the City, and at length drew out from the Hoa. Samuel B. Roggles, one of the Trustees a letter or pamphlet entitled, "The Duty of Columbia College to "the Community, and its Right to Excised Unitarians from its Professorship of Physical Science." This letter or pamphlet was written with great force and clearners, and was published and read, undoubtedly, with great interest by many who did not subscribe to the doctrines it contained, and, perhaps, did not credit the assertions, or the conclusions to which he arrived.

This discretion is not controlled by any restriction in the Charter. It is left, and must necessarily be left, to the independent judgment of the individual Trustee, and it he should allow an unworthy motive to influence his action, on a various trustee. Trustee, and it he should allow a particular question, it could not be said to be the corporate act of the body. Such is not the law in regard to corporations. In the

Such is not the law in regard to corporations. In the relation of a corporation to a government, however, there may be cases where the corporation would be chargeable with the individual acts and neglects of its agents, so as to authorize proceedings by the State for the forfeiture of its Charter.

But it is said that the seneral law of the State (1 R. S., sec. 49, page 469,) which declares that "no raligious "qualification or test shall be required from any "trustee, president, principal, or other officer or "any incorporated codlege or academy, as a con-

"any incorporated coolege or scademy, as a con"dition for admission to any privilege in the same,"
has been violated.

That section is very broad, but it is not easy to see
how it can be broken without violating the condition
and restriction in the Charter within the doctrine
above laid down.

The State must deal with the corporation, and not
with the individual trustee, and the authors.

that it is their duty to defects in that respect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. HOPKINS

ERASTUS BROOKS,
P. S. DANFORTH.

sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 21st September, had not arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th January, and fears are entertained for her safety. The following is

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STRAM-FRIGATE SUSQUE-HANNA.—The U. S. steam-frigate Susquehanna, the crack steamer of our Navy, arrived at the Philadel-

The Susquehanna was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and was completed in 1850. The cruise

The Susquehauna has been absent from the United

FOR EUROPE - The steamship St. Louis, Capt.

Almon Hovey, a merchant of Buffalo, N. Y., was

The milk manufacture is beginning to excite official

been in the habit of doing so for more than a year